

TERMS OF THE NEWS.

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The Charleston News.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

THE PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE "DAILY NEWS" IS NOW EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—In New York, yesterday, gold closed at 114.
—Cotton closed weak and in fair demand at 15 1/2.
—At Liverpool, at 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday, uplands stood at 8 1/2.
—A Washington mechanic is constructing a four-horse power steam engine, weighing only ninety pounds, and is using in propelling an experimental balloon.

—The Prussian Legation at Washington has received from Berlin large numbers of letters, etc., taken by balloons captured by the Prussians, and sent, unopened, to be delivered to persons in America.

—It is, indeed, "an ill wind that blows nobody good"—and the siege of Paris has waited to London tables some of the most deliciously pure, fresh butter, made in Brittany, and in ordinary times monopolized by the Paris market.

—Attempts to send balloons into Paris are pronounced failures. In one of the very last attempts from Rouen, the aeronauts rose upwards of three thousand yards, but were nearly frozen to death in spite of their fur coats, etc. The reluctance for communicating with the city is mainly in carrier pigeons.

—Consul Perry, at Panama, recently received a call from an Indian chief, who informed him of the existence of a hitherto unknown opening through the mountains which can be available for a ship canal. Learned men have long been of the opinion that the Indians knew of an easy route across the Isthmus of Darien, and that belief seems now to have confirmation.

—The Secretary of War, by a recent order, has dismissed two cadets for wilful violation of their pledge of honor, not in any manner to interfere with the military or naval service of the country. Cadet J. W. Smith has, by direction of the Secretary of War, been ordered to be confined to the area of the cadet barracks until February 1st, for submitting an explanation containing disrespectful reflections on the conduct of the officer who reported him for an offense.

—An attempt is to be made to manufacture silks in New York or its vicinity on a scale never yet attempted. The war has paralyzed the silk business in France, and even were there to be a declaration of peace to-morrow, nothing would be done there for some time. A French firm proposes to bring some of its workmen to New York and start a factory, where it will turn out goods equal to those which are imported. The process and the eggs will be brought from Japan, and the workmen will be made to see to it that the silkworms can be fed on the silkworm trees if the necessary conditions are met.

—Pigeon mails are now sent into Paris, and, from the account published in the Gaulois, it would appear that an immense amount of information is transmitted by aid of the birds in the following manner: The messages were all contained on a scrap of paper, about one and three-quarter inches long and one and a half inch broad. By means of photography an immense number of messages was printed in microscopic characters upon the usual piece of paper which was divided into four columns, the first containing the official verification of the document, and the other three containing dispatches from the government at Tours. The paper was enclosed in a quill, and was fastened to the tail of the pigeon.

—A New York letter of Sunday says: "The news that the Germans are about to have created a marked sensation here this morning, and the immediate effect will probably be the changing of the destination of the New York steamers to some other port exempt from the possibility of capture—say Brest, Bordeaux, La Rochelle or Marseilles. It is understood that these steamers have contracts to carry at least \$250,000 worth of arms to Havre between now and the first of January, but unless the Germans can be driven away, the agents are expecting a notification to have them sent to some other place of delivery. People who are familiar with the defenses of Havre affirm that the place is impregnable by sea; but in the German appear to be planning to take it in the rear (that is, from the land side), the Germans say they expect to hear of its capture in the same way that Sherman took Savannah, whose seaward fortifications likewise were deemed impregnable."

—An Illinois paper tells of a clever rehabilitation of the human face divine upon which the nose, upper lip, and adjacent parts had been eaten away by an ulcer. The subject was a young woman named Twineham; she and her parents were poor; she wished to obtain work, but her unsightly face was an obstacle in the way of her doing so which was not easily to be overcome. In this sad predicament she applied to Dr. Wright, of Canton, for relief, and he, aided by Dr. Kaine, undertook the apparently hopeless task of making her presentable. And first, an upper lip was supplied by taking a piece of flesh from the back part of the cheek and placing it where it was wanted. When this operation had proved successful, the nose was restored by cutting a portion of the flesh from the forehead, bringing it down and making it grow where the nose once was. Other necessities were supplied in similar ways, and it is said that now a casual observer would never suppose that the young woman's face had ever been eaten, and that she had recovered the features of the American-American. The directors of the French Cable Company, and of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, have issued a circular, stating that all efforts to repair either of the broken cables have thus far been unsuccessful. It is further stated, that the efforts to repair the cables will be continued so long as the weather will permit, but that the probabilities of success are much less than if the break had occurred during the summer. The accumulation of business at both ends of the French cable, it is estimated, is equal to its capacity during forty-eight hours, and this accumulation is made up from the unmet messages during four business days. In order to diminish the volume of messages and to secure the transmission of those dispatches only that are important, the tariff of rates has been raised, to take effect on and after December 12th. The new charges will be as follows: For a message not exceeding ten words, \$15 in gold; for each additional word, \$1.00. Messages for the press, in plain language, conveying general and political news for publication, will be forwarded at half the rates mentioned. All messages will be limited to fifty words.

—Augusta, of Prussia, the Queen of stern old King William, has been interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Times, who finds her wearing wonderfully well, despite the anxieties she has of late undergone. She is of a tall and commanding figure, regular oval face, fine, dark expressive eyes, and is a very stately and measured in her movements. No one can leave her presence without being impressed with the kindness and charming frankness of her manner. She is highly educated and accomplished, and is very partial to France and the French tongue. She which she considers due "to the intrigues and machinations of the different political parties, the Orientals as well as the two extreme factions, the Reactionists and the Red Republicans, and the French eagerness to win back the prestige which had been lost by their government in 1866."

The Senate and General Lee.

The debate in the United States Senate on the resolution of Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, instructive lesson though it be, will awaken in the breast of every sober-thinking Southerner as much of regret as of irritation. It was proposed that a committee be appointed to inquire whether General Lee had any right or title to the Arlington estate, which made it liable to forfeiture on account of his participation in the rebellion, and it was desired that the estate be restored to Mrs. Lee and her children, if it were found that the property was theirs alone. There was no evidence of a desire on the part of Senator McCreery to lure Congress into even a tacit approval of the cause of secession. It was merely asked that the Arlington estate might be returned to its rightful owners, if it were known to have been wrongfully taken away from them. Senator McCreery did, as he might properly do, eulogize the virtue, the valor and the military genius of our Great Captain; nor did he go one step too far in demanding justice for the noble Virginia matron, who belongs to a race fond of bestowing a charity which poverty cannot force them to accept. But the Senate took alarm, and the mildest words spoken on the Radical side were those of Senator Edmunds, who avowed his regret that General Lee had not died in his youth, or in his "patriotic manhood," or by the hand of the executioner.

Senator Morton branded General Lee as the "great sinner," Senator Scott stigmatized him as the "chief conspirator," Senator Nye denounced him "a traitor," Senator Turner was willing—as the whole South is willing—to hand General Lee over to "the avenging pen of history." It was to be expected that a body which, with ghoulish glee, could revile and insult the foremost man of his time, should boast of "the unparalleled magnanimity" which prevented it from according to the dead hero and his family the impartial justice which is the right of the poorest and humblest citizen.

This it is which causes us a deep regret. Northern statesmen, Northern journalists, Northern citizens appeal to the South to bury the past and unite with them in defending the common country, and in maintaining and increasing its prosperity. General B. F. Butler goes so far as to indulge in the belief that the old Confederates are anxious to fight once more under the flaunting flag of the Union. And these appeals have not been without effect. We have tried, and are trying, to allay animosity, and to show by our conduct that we have an interest in the whole country, and are ready to march with the East and the West, side by side, in the paths of amity and peace. There is but one reservation. The South cannot, and will not, efface from her loving memory the unselfish sacrifice, bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh, who gave up their lives during the war between the States. And what the South cannot do herself, she will not countenance in others. What we ask is that our dead brothers be permitted to rest in peace; that there shall be no contumely for those who fell—no upbraiding for those who survived the carnage of the years of blood, identified with the names of Jackson and Lee, Jenkins and Gregg, Johnston and Bee; no reproach upon the ten thousand South Carolinians whose blood incarnadined the sands of the coast and the forests of the Carolinas, as well as the historic fields of Virginia. Only silence! This was not meant to ask or expect.

But the Senate of the United States mocks at our sorrows and jeers at our bereavement. The grave senators heap scorn and abuse upon the head of him who was the representative Christian soldier of the South. They declare that a bald suggestion that plain justice be done to him who was just and merciful to all, is "insulting and shocking" to the sense of "the Senate and the country," and is, besides, "abhorrent to humanity." Is this charity? Is this magnanimity? Is this patriotism? Is this the way to soften the hearts and win the confidence of twelve millions of people who reverence General Lee as a gentleman without a stain, and a soldier without reproach? We say, emphatically, that while Congress talks in this strain it is impossible that the country should be united. It is impossible that any Southerner can have a stamp of liking or respect for men of the stamp of Sumner and Davis, Morton and Scott. They draw the dividing line between us and them. They must make atonement ere they can clasp hands with any soldier of the South.

And yet we hope! We hope that these malignant politicians do not represent the wishes and thoughts of the intelligence and virtue of the Northern and Western States. It is possible, as we know by sad experience, for a whole people to be misrepresented and betrayed by those who are, in name, the guardians of their welfare and the exponents of their opinions. We appeal, then, from the senators to the legislative bodies which elected them, and from those bodies to the millions of Americans who know what manhood is, and have no sympathy with shuffling renegade or political buffoon. The South, we tell them, can be won by justice and respect, but it cannot be won by slander and abuse.

It does not become us to declare motives or to judge unheard; but this we know: the debate in the United States Senate, on Tuesday last, must chill the hearts of the South, and rekindle in the popular mind, for a time at least, the bitter memories which, it was hoped, might sleep forever.

The characteristic debate in the Senate upon the attempt to oust Senator Corbin, is pleasant and instructive reading.

THE SENATE HAS PASSED A BILL GIVING THE Lieutenant-Governor a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, in addition to the "ten dollars a day while presiding over the Senate," provided for in the act of September 26, 1868. This would make the total pay of the Lieutenant-Governor about \$3500 a year—as much as is paid to the Governor, who occupies a position of extensive duties and large responsibility, while the Lieutenant-Governor has no other duty than that of presiding over the Senate.

This is not the way to carry out the recommendations of retrenchment and strict economy contained in Governor Scott's last message. The ten dollars a day and mileage is an ample compensation for any individual who occupies the purely ornamental position of Lieutenant-Governor. There is, besides, a serious objection, urged by the Columbia Union, viz: that the increase of salary is unconstitutional, if intended to have an immediate effect. The constitution (sec. 13, art. 3) provides that "the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected." The compensation of the Lieutenant-Governor was fixed by the act of September 26, 1868, at ten dollars a day and mileage, while presiding over the Senate, and the Union says, therefore, that it "cannot understand how the General Assembly can, in view of this provision of the constitution, increase the pay of either the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor during the next two years."

We shall see whether the remonstrances of a thoroughly Radical journal produce any effect!

THINGS in Europe are getting to be somewhat mixed. Diplomatic negotiations between Russia and Turkey are unsatisfactory, and there is danger of a conflict at any moment. The Prussians are preparing to occupy Luxembourg. England is taking precautionary measures against the Muscovite. Garibaldi has skulked back to Italy. And the cable telegrams are so jumbled and confused that nothing can be believed except a market report, and not all of that.

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